

**ROYAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
BHUTAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION (BCSE) 2019
EXAMINATION CATEGORY: GENERAL**

PAPER II: ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Date	: October 12, 2019
Total Marks	: 100
Writing Time	: 3 hours
Reading Time	: 15 minutes (prior to writing time)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your Registration Number clearly and correctly on the Answer Booklet.
2. The first 15 minutes is being provided to check the number of pages of Question Paper, printing errors, clarify doubts and to read the instructions. You are NOT permitted to write during this time.
3. This paper is divided into two parts:
 - ❖ Part I has two sections: Section A – Case Study; and
Section B – Topical Discussion.
 - ❖ Part II has two Sections: Section C – Subjective Questions; and
Section D – Objective Questions.
4. Section A under Part I and Section D under Part II are compulsory.
5. Specific instructions are provided under each Section separately. Please read the instructions carefully and answer the questions.
6. All answers should be written on the Answer Booklet provided to you. Candidates are not allowed to write anything on the question paper. If required, ask for additional Answer Booklet.
7. All answers should be written with correct numbering of the Part, Section and Question Number in the Answer Booklet provided to you. Note that any answer written without indicating the correct Part, Section and Question Number will NOT be evaluated and no marks will be awarded.
8. Begin each Section on a fresh page of the Answer Booklet.
9. You are not permitted to tear off any sheet(s) of the Answer Booklet as well as the Question Paper.
10. Use of any other paper including paper for rough work is not permitted.
- 11. You are required to hand over the Answer Booklets to the Invigilator before leaving the examination hall.**
12. This paper has **8 printed pages**, including this instruction page.

GOOD LUCK!!!

PART I

Section A: Case Study

Read the article below and answer ALL FOUR questions that follow. All the questions carry 10 marks each. (40 marks)

Amazon deforestation is driven by criminal networks, report finds.

Dom Phillips in Rio de Janeiro, Tue 17 Sep 2019 (The Guardian, International Edition)

Criminals threaten and attack government officials, forest defenders and indigenous people, Human Rights Watch finds.

Deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon is a lucrative business largely driven by criminal networks that threaten and attack government officials, forest defenders and indigenous people who try to stop them, according to a new report by Human Rights Watch.

Rainforest Mafias concludes that Brazil's failure to police these gangs threatens its abilities to meet its commitments under the Paris climate deal – such as eliminating illegal deforestation by 2030. It was published a week before the UN Climate Action Summit.

Ricardo Salles, Brazil's environment minister in the government of far-right president Jair Bolsonaro, has argued that poverty drives degradation, and that development of the Amazon will help stop deforestation.

But the report's author, Cesar Muñoz Acebes, argues that Amazon needs to be better policed.

“As long as you have this level of violence, lawlessness and impunity for the crimes committed by these criminal groups it will be impossible for Brazil to rein in deforestation,” he said. “These criminal networks will attack anyone who stands in their way.”

The report documents 28 killings in which it found evidence that “those responsible were engaged in illegal deforestation and saw their victims as obstacles”.

Victims included indigenous people, forest residents and environmental agents, and only two cases went to trial. It cites “serious flaws” in investigations of six killings. More than 300 killings were counted by the Pastoral Land Commission, a not-for-profit group connected to the Catholic Church, over the last decade in the Amazon, of which just 14 went to trial.

Officials and environmentalists told the Guardian that the report echoed their experiences working in the Amazon.

“There is a lack of people, a lack of resources, a lack of logistics and a lack of will,” said Antonio de Oliveira, a retired federal police officer previously seconded to indigenous agency Funai. He worked with the Guardians, a brigade of Guajajara indigenous people who forcibly expelled loggers from their heavily depleted Araribóia reserve in Maranhão state on the east of the Amazon.

Oliveira received several death threats and came under fire from loggers during one operation, when an environment agency official sitting next to him was hit in the arm. Nobody was jailed.

He agreed with the report's assertion that illegal loggers have become more brazen since Bolsonaro launched a strong series of attacks on environmental agencies for levying fines and destroying loggers' equipment, and promised to develop protected environment areas.

"The situation has got worse," he said. "There is a sort of encouragement to people to enter, to invade."

Paulo Bonavigo, president of Ecoporé, a not-for-profit group in Rondônia working on sustainable forest projects, said loggers operate freely in one protected area his group monitors. "There are lookouts, there is a radio network. These guys are organised," he said.

Speaking anonymously because environment agencies officials are banned from talking to the media, an employee from the Chico Mendes Institute who worked in Pará state said the men working on illegal deforestation and mining in the forest are badly paid, poorly educated and exploited by rich bosses. "Deforestation is not exactly slave work but it is not far off."

Bolsonaro has promised "zero tolerance" of environmental crime. But he and his ministers also called international concern over the Amazon an attack on Brazilian sovereignty, rubbished official government data as lies, and said they will counter deforestation by developing the Amazon.

Many involved in land grabbing, illegal mining and deforestation in protected areas voted for Bolsonaro – including a group of gold miners who recently blocked an Amazon highway recently and called on him for support after a recent crackdown by environmental agencies.

On Friday the foreign minister, Ernesto Araújo, and the US secretary of state, Mike Pompeo, agreed to promote private sector development in the Amazon and announced a \$100m biodiversity conservation fund led by private sectors.

The same day, the finance minister, Paulo Guedes, told foreign reporters that "there is still a precarious scientific basis" to climate change science. "We will sustainably develop the Amazon," Guedes said.

Question 1

The lucrative business of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon seems to have criminal shades to it. Contrast the criminal acts mentioned in the passage with the treatment of the environment in Bhutan.

Question 2

"There is a sort of encouragement to people to enter, to invade." What does this actually refer to? Support this reference with arguments given in the passage.

Question 3

The report cites "serious flaws" in taking offenders to trial. What are some of the reasons mentioned to support the report's claim?

Question 4

Several reasons for the inefficiency of the Brazilian government are discussed in the passage with regard to the deforestation problem in the Brazilian Amazon. Compare the inefficiencies of the Brazilian government cited in the passage with the efficient use of forest resources in Bhutan.

Section B: Topical Discussion

This section consists of four questions related to topical issues. Answer ANY TWO questions. Each question carries 10 marks.

Question 1

The gender issue in Bhutan seems to have lost its push in the recent times. Have the Bhutanese population gone back to the perception of, “Women will never be equal to men in the workplace”? Discuss the perception in the light of what is happening today in Bhutan.

Question 2

Artificial intelligence seems to be taking over everything from the human minds. Starting from a simple spelling of a simple word to great Buddhist ideas are now discussed on Facebook and other social media. All one has to do is open his or her smart phone and boom, whatever one wants to know is right there staring at one’s face. Discuss how social media has changed the lifestyle of the urban Bhutanese.

Question 3

Sustainable urban living without the use of excessive natural resources must be our future. Do the government policies reflect this urgency?

Question 4

The buying and selling of humans like a commodity is a lingering stain on the conscience of humanity. But perhaps the most disturbing aspect of human trafficking is that a significant percentage of trafficked people end up working in first world countries for extremely low wages in unacceptable working conditions. How can this be allowed to happen in the supposedly civilized world?

Part II

Section C : Subjective Questions

This section consists of four questions. Answer ANY TWO questions. Each question carries 10 each.

Question 1

As democracy sets its foothold on Bhutan, many feel that the ugly sides of democracy have also started to take a toll on the mentality of the Bhutanese. Can the Bhutanese become more tolerant and accept diversity regarding race, religion and political views as people belonging to what the world refers to as a GNH Kingdom?

Question 2

You can't have a happy family life and a successful career at the same time. What are your arguments for and against this concept?

Question 3

Surviving today has become an uphill task. What personal qualities do you have that help you deal with conflict, challenge, and adversity?

Question 4

Technology comes in all shapes and sizes. We all know the benefits of technology. Does technology actually connect us more, or isolate us more? What is your personal take on the development of technology with reference to the modern Bhutanese population?

Section D : Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the correct answer and write down the letter of your chosen answer in the Answer Booklet against the question number e.g. 21 (a). Each question carries ONE mark. Any double writing, smudgy answers or writing more than one choice shall not be evaluated.

1. World Patient Safety Day is observed on _____.
 - a) September 17
 - b) October 17
 - c) November 16
 - d) December 15

2. How many countries are recognized by the UN as its members?
 - a) 192
 - b) 193
 - c) 194
 - d) 195

3. Which of the following award was awarded to His Holiness Je Khenpo by His Majesty The King during the 111th National Day Celebration in Samtse?
 - a) Druk Wangyel
 - b) Druk Thuksey
 - c) Druk Khorlo
 - d) Ngadag Pel gi Khorlo

4. Name the Organisation, which has recently released the 2019 Global Food Policy Report (GFPR).
 - a) World Food Programme
 - b) Food and Agriculture Organization
 - c) International Food Policy Research Institute
 - d) International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics

5. According to Fortune India list of most powerful women entrepreneurs; the first rank has been obtained by:
 - a) Zia Mody
 - b) Sunita Reddy
 - c) Shikha Sharma
 - d) Kiran Mazumdar Shaw

6. Which country was the first to prepare a constitution?
 - a) India
 - b) The USSR
 - c) The UK
 - d) The USA

7. The National Assembly was formally dissolved in _____ in the lead-up to Bhutan's historic transition to parliamentary democracy, exactly after _____ years of progressive monarchical rule.
 - a) 2006; 120
 - b) 2005; 125
 - c) 2007; 100
 - d) 2008; 128

8. Which of the following is NOT the function of the World Bank?
 - a) To ensure exchange rate stability.
 - b) To provide long term loan to the member countries.
 - c) To provides loan mainly for productive activities.
 - d) To provide loan to private investors belonging to member countries on its own guarantee.

9. The number of women parliament members in the current government is
 - a) 10
 - b) 9
 - c) 7
 - d) 5

10. Which of the following is the highest literary award of the world?
 - a) Nobel Prize
 - b) Booker Prize
 - c) Pulitzer Prize
 - d) Magsaysay Award

11. Which of the following agencies related to the United Nation was in existence before the Second World War?
 - a) Food and Agriculture Organisation
 - b) World Health Organisation
 - c) International Labour Organisation
 - d) International Monetary Fund

12. Gongsar Ugyen Wangchuck is usually addressed to as ‘Sir Ugyen Wangchuck’ because he
- was knighted
 - founded the first school
 - belonged to a royal lineage
 - started the Wangchuck dynasty
13. How many islands is Singapore made up of?
- 62
 - 63
 - 64
 - 1
14. The International Day of Democracy observed on 15 September aims to:
- provide an opportunity to review the state of democracy in the world.
 - urge all governments to respect their citizens' right to active, substantive and meaningful participation in democracy.
 - inform everyone that a democracy is a process which will happen only with the full participation of and support by the international community, national governing bodies, civil society, and individuals.
 - All of the above.
15. Which of the following political leaders was the author of “Decision Points”?
- Barack Obama
 - Donald Trump
 - George W. Bush
 - George W. Washington
16. How many stars are there in the solar system?
- None
 - 1
 - 2
 - More than a million
17. All of the following are the Memorandum of Understanding signed during the recent state visit of Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi to Bhutan EXCEPT
- On sale and purchase of Mangdechhu power.
 - Relating to Aircraft Accident and Incident Investigation.
 - On cooperation in Judicial Education and Mutual Exchange.
 - On exchange of technical know-how for the production of organic agriculture produce.
18. “One People, One State, One leader” was the policy of:
- Stalin
 - Hitler
 - Lenin
 - Mussolini

19. The prevailing issue of Brexit is regarding
- a) United Kingdom wanting to get out the European Union.
 - b) Belgium wanting to get out the European Union.
 - c) shifting the European Union headquarter away from Brussels.
 - d) the tunnel connecting France and England.
20. In accordance with the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan, which of the following is the fundamental duties of a Bhutanese citizen?
- a) A Bhutan citizen shall have the duty to preserve, protect and respect the environment, culture, and heritage of the nation.
 - b) A person shall not tolerate or participate in acts of injury, torture or killing of another person, terrorism, abuse of women, children or any other person and shall take necessary steps to prevent such acts.
 - c) A person shall have the responsibility to provide help, to the greatest possible extent, to victims of accidents and in times of natural calamity.
 - d) All of the above.

TASHI DELEK